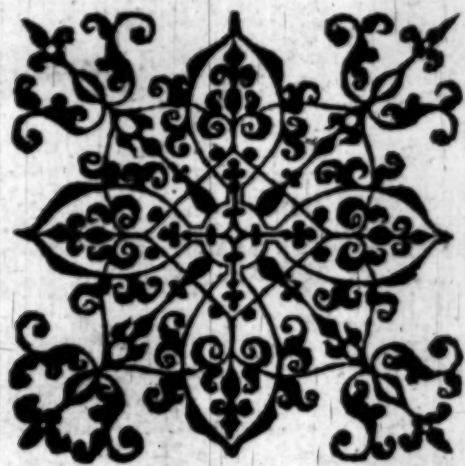


THE  
ESTATE  
OF CHRISTIANS,  
liuing vnder the subiection  
*of the Turke.*

And also the warres betweene the  
Christians and the Turke, be-  
ginning 1592. and con-  
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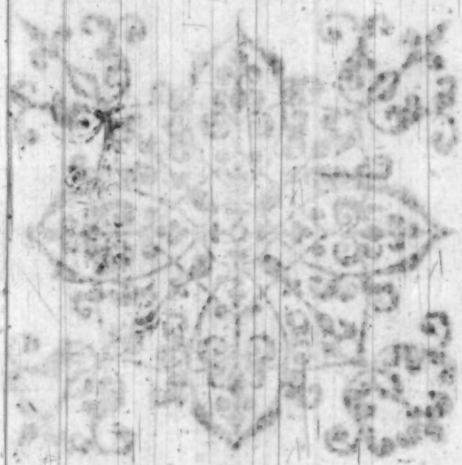
LONDON  
Printed by I O H N W O L F E.  
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THE  
ESTATE

OF CHRISTIANITY

And to the wanes between the  
Christians and the Turks

beginning 1592. and con-  
cluding in the end of 1593.



LONDON.  
Printed by Iohn W. Ioune.  
1593.



The estate of Christians, liuing  
*under the subiection of the  
 great Turke.*



Iuers Countries and Nations are in subiection of the Turke, and among the rest, all Greece, saue a verie little parte of it, which is vnder the Segnorie of *Venice*: insomuch that there be many thousandes of Christians subiect to Turkish tyrannie. Whereof euen the best and greatest are oppressed with great toules and taxes, and pestered with infinit extortions and paimentes yeerely. All the male children of Christians are written vp at the day of their birth, and comming to ten or twelue yeres of their age, are presented to the Turkes officers, who take all such as they finde well made, and like to proue fit men for seruice in warre, from their parents, and conuey them to the Turkes, to bee brought vp in warlike exercises, and to become Turkes, and ene-



mies to God, and their owne fathers and mothers, and kinsfolke, standing the Turke in more sted than his own naturall people. And for each one of them that the Turke officers leaue at home, not thinking them fit for their turns, must be paid yerely as good as eight shillings English, by their parentes, howe poore so euer they be, for they must find it or smart for it. If anie christian chance in anger or hastines, (as who is so patient as not to be moued beeing so stinged) hauing receiued wrong, do strike a Turke, he is sure to be so punished, that if he doo liue after, he liueth to lament his life, & to wish death. When the Turkes officers come to anie Christians houle when they go in progresse, and make their visitations, there must be great store of cheere, and much cost prouided to welcome them withall, or they wil be but ill come to the christians that they come vnto. If anie Christian relecue, or giue anie succor, aide or assistance to another Christian fugitiue, he is taken prisoner, & besides the losse of all his goods and possessions, kept in extreame miserie, and most barbarouslie handled till he paie for his ransome as much as they shall appoint. Neither wil the Turke oftentimes be brought to release them for any ransome, but after a thousand martirdomes wrought vpon them, they put them to death. Their punishments are diuerse, some Christians are tied hand & foote, and laide on the ground, with a stone almost of insupportable waight on their backes. Others are put in gallies, where they be galled in deed and vsed most doggedly. Others they tie hand & foote  
and



and laie them on their backs, and let a long rag of  
 cipres or fine linnen dipped in pickle or salt water,  
 sinke by little and litle into their throats, till it reach  
 downe to their stomackes, and then they plucke it  
 out againe, and so put the poore Christians to vn-  
 speakable paine and torment, When the Turkes  
 haue taken anie Citie or forte of the Christians, or  
 haue ouercome any great armie, they lead all them  
 that they put not most cruelly to the swoorde, into  
 most lamentable captiuitie, tormenting them in the  
 foresaid manner, and inflicting a thousand woorse  
 martirdomes vpon them, which I will omit, they  
 requiring a longer discourse: & I will rather praie  
 vnto Almighty God to haue mercie vpon vs, and  
 to defend all good people from the like afflictions.  
 And howbeit that it pleaseth his diuine maiestie to  
 punish our wickednesse with such temporall tor-  
 ments, yet that of his gracious mercifulnes he wold  
 not suffer so many poore innocent children, being  
 carryed awaie by force to rue their fathers offences  
 by loosing their souls: with which cost many chri-  
 stians besides are dangerously menaced, being part-  
 ly mis-lead by the vanitie of Turkish pompe and  
 pride enticing them, and partly oppressed with po-  
 uertie and miserie, constraining them to forsake the  
 true fountaine of life, to drinke of the puddle of in-  
 fidelitie and paganism, therfore to abide euerlast-  
 ing thirst. Wherefore we are bounden to pray vn-  
 to Almighty God, to turne awaie so much harme  
 from his people, & not only to keep them perpetu-  
 ally in the way of the truth, that are alredy brought

vnto it, but also so to lighten the heartes and vnderstanding of the blinded, that seeing the light of the Gospell, they may imbrace it, and know that without the cleere Sunne-shine of the same all light is but darknesse.

*A praier vnto G O D for the peace of  
Christendome, so defend and preserue it from Tur-  
kish inuasion, so the destruction & over-  
throw of all Infidels.*



God Almightye and most mercifull Father, whose power and greatnes is knowen vnto all men, and whose glorie shineth most brightly ouer the whole face of the earth, as the beams of the Sun from the East to the West, cast down the eies of thy soueraigne mercie on vs poore wretched sinners, & howbeit we haue by our manifold wickednesses deserued not onely temporall punishment, but also euerlasting damnatiō, yet we beseech thee o Lord, not to regard our innumerable offences, as in number, so also exceeding in greatnes and hainousnes, but to bestowe on vs thy most gracious and mercifull pardon, considering that our onely mediatur and thy onely beloued sonne Iesus Christ hath redeemed vs with his most precious blood, & made satisfaction by that most acceptable sacrifice for all our sinnes & offences. Grant vs therefore thy peace O Lord, and poure downe from heauen on Christian

stian Princes and the rulers of thy people, thy grace  
 to embrace concord and vnitie, that they being by  
 thee inspired with wisdom and heavenly coun-  
 sels, may so govern the people and maintaine their  
 callings, that all may bee surely defended from  
 Turkes, Infidels, and other enimies of thy faith and  
 most holy truth. Suffer not O Lord, the prophane-  
 nes of thy sacred Gospel to enlarge theyr proude  
 dominion and tyrannicall Empire, with the pos-  
 sessions and territories of thy people. Let not Pa-  
 gans, and such as seek to violate and to ouerthrow  
 thy heauenly constitutions and ordinances, to be-  
 dew the earth with Christian blood, for the establi-  
 shing of Idolatry, Superstition, and Atheisme. Per-  
 mit them not most merisfull Father, to triumph o-  
 uer thy seruants, whome they leade into captiuitie,  
 allot to the verie worst manner of bondmanship  
 and slauerie, and oppresse with most barbarous and  
 ineffable crueltie. O Lorde, indue our Kinges and  
 rulers with true feeling and vnderstanding, to con-  
 sider and perpend how dangerously we are mena-  
 ced and threatned by those that beeing worse than  
 the worst of badnes, esteeme of thy seruantes as of  
 dogs, and how like we are to become the subiects  
 of theyr wrath and furie, if by thy gracious merci-  
 fulnes order be not taken to crosse their desseignes  
 and to destroy their purposes. Giue vnto our Cap-  
 taines and men of Armes true valour and courage  
 to contemne and scorn the force, strength, & pride  
 of their presumptuous enimies, and to omit no op-  
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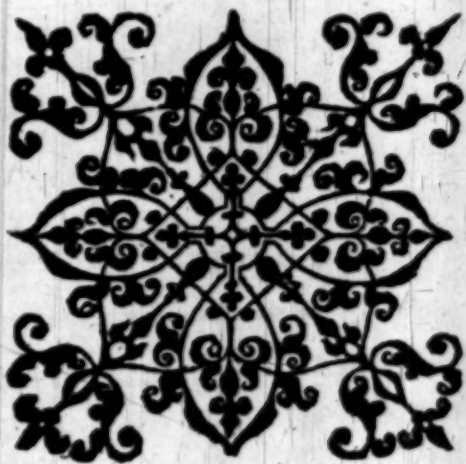
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 for

for their insulting & perfidious brauery, their malicious rancor and cankered spite. Well do we know O Lord, that our owne pride, ambition, hatred, ciuill discord, and what not? doeth crie vp vnto heauen for iust punishment and abundance of wrath, and worlds of vengeance to fall vpon vs for our detestable wickednes. But yet (O God) whose mercie is greater than the sea is deepe, or heauen high, or the world wide, as being in deede infinite, if not for our sake, yet for thine owne glories sake pardon vs, and take from our shoulders the heavy burthen of thine anger and indignation, we not being able to conceiue the vnmeasurable greatnes of the punishment which our sin deserueth, much lesse to beare it. For thy honors sake, and most glorious deserts of thy sonne our Lord, and the worldes true son Iesus Christ, deface the enemies of his Gospell, eclipse their vantage, ouerthrow their proud ostentations of worldly pomp and roialtie. Let them know that thou art the God of heauen and earth, and art pleased with nothing but with the true worship of thy onely begotten sonne Iesus Christ, that all pompe, pride and glorie without him, is basenes and vaine folly, yea, wretchednesse and miserie. Defend thy Church (O Lord) and let thy people most victoriously triumph ouer thy enemy, plant thy truth in all parts of the world, that thy mercie & glory may ouershade the earth, and all the inhabitants thereof sing praise & honor vnto thy name among all nations and countries from age to age world without end. Amen. **FINIS.**





THE  
VVARRS  
BETWEENE THE  
Christians and the  
*Turke.*

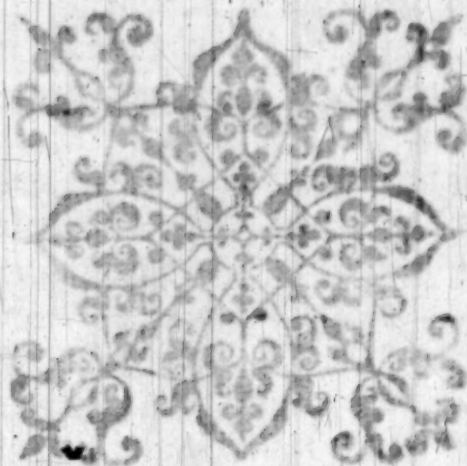


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THE  
V V A R R I E S  
B E T W E E N  
C H R I S T I A N S  
A N D  
T H E  
T W O



L O N D O N  
P r i n t e d b y J o h n W o o l f

1 7 9 3



# THE VVARRRES BETWEENE THE *Christians and the Turke.*



He yeere 1592. Hazan, Bassa of Bosse-  
na, beeing Generall  
of the Turkes, go-  
ing out of Bosse-  
na into Croatia, so-  
dainly besieged, &  
within a while toke  
the towne and Ca-  
stell of Wihitz, the  
which had now 150. yeeres bene a strong and sure  
defence for the Christians in that Countie against  
the Turkes, who after the taking thereof, in fewe  
dayes built a blocke-house and a bridge a litle way  
of, vpon the riuer Calapis: which being done, they  
burned



### *The Warres betweene the*

burned and spoiled all the Countrey ouer between Calapis and Sauus. This suddaine assaulte of the Turke, strooke great feare into the minds of the Austrians and Germanes. But Thomas Erdeud the Ban of Sclauonia, that hee might defend his owne Countrey Thuropoly from these inuasions, mustering his owne forces, and getting certaine aide of the Austrians, and other his neighbours, incamped himselfe right ouer against the forte of Patirnia, which (as earst I sayd) the Turkes had lately builded with the bridge. There he expected further supply of men and munition, from the kingdomes of Sclauonia and Croatia. Which things Hazan Bassa being certified of, by a trechour, a familiar of the Ban aforesayd, retired by the neereast waie, and suddenly assailed the christians, who as yet knew not well what the number & furniture of the enemies were. He came on the rereward with a huge power, & the horse men being put to flight, he slaughtered the infanterie, and chiefly the Austrians, and so became master of their ordinance.

Then marched he forward without impeachment thorough all Thuropoly, and alonge the most populous bankes of Calapis and Sauus, where hee gaue vnto death, and vnto bondage worse than death about foure thousand men. Hee thought also to haue beene master of the castle of Sissek, situate at the concurrent of the two riuers Calapis and Sauus, because it was a fit place for passage into Austria, Carinthia, and Carniota, a  
thing

## *Christians and the Turkes.*

thing which had sometimes afore bene attempted, but then hee was nobly repulſed by the rare worth of Nicholas Miccatius the gouernour, and the ſingular valour of the garrifon ſouldiers, ſo that after a fewe idle affaultes, hee was forced to giue it o-uer.

In Summer this preſent yere 1593. Aazan Baſſa, with certaine of the Sangiacbeges, whereof hee hath nine vnder his commaunde, returning to the beſiege of Siſſek, firſt razing Treſchina, a caſtle of the Biſhop of Zagabria, came before it about the beginning of Iune, & hauing made many breaches by continuall battery night & daie, there was now no hope of ſafetie for the beleaguered, vnleſſe God beyond all thought, had ſuccoured them. For al-though Caſars troupes, which were now muſtered of the Austrians, and the borderers thereabouts, were much fewer than the Turkes, yet the Ban of Sclatonia, and Auers Pergius, and Rupertus Eckenberger, & diuers other nobles, amongſt whom was Melchior Reder, Baron of Sileſia, a man famous both for learning and martiall affaires, hauing the leading of them.

When they behelde and ſawe the Chriſtians beſieged, and brought to ſuch diſtreſſe, with heroike worth, and reſolute courage, bringing firſt their armie into Siſſek, they ſallyed out on the Turkes, who had made a bridge ouer Calapis, and pitched theyr Tentes both on this and that ſide of the Riuer: they put them to flight that

### *The Warres betweene the*

were on this side of the riuer, & making themselves masters of a parte of the bridge, they cut it downe, so that this part of the Turkes armie could not retire to the other, they still perished, and driue the retiring Turkes euen to the riuer, who rather committed themselves to the mercie of the water, than to the mercie of the victours. The other that were on the other side of the water, quite amazed by this slaughter of their fellowes, committed their safetie to their feete. There were drowned in the riuer, Hazan Bassa afore said, with his brother, and Sinam Beg or president of Clifta, the sonne of Amurathes the Turkes sister, and Memy Beg or president of Hertzegouin, which was the chiefe Citie of highe Bosina, sometime a Dukedome, as Bagnia Luca, the seate of Bassa, was the Metropolis of the kingdome of base Bosina.

Amurath the Turke was so griued with this ouerthrowe, wherein his sisters sonne, and the Bassa of Bosinas selfe, with many other valiaunt men, were either slaine or drowned in Calapis, that partly through the wofull lamentations of his sister, who at his feet desired reuenge of her slain sonne, and partly by the perswasion of Sinam, Bassa, and partly for the disdaine and grieve of the afore sayde ouerthrowe, hee presently denounced open warre vpon Rodolph the Emperor, and made Mahumet, Bassa of Temes warre, Deputy of Bosfena & Croatia, with authoritie to prosecute the warre, and caused the Deputie of Greece to aide him with an  
armie,



## *Christians and the Turkes.*

armie, and commanded the Bassa of Buda and the rest, to put garrisons in the castells of the frontries, and to be at the command of Sinan Bassahau of Vefirian, whom he sent as his lieutenant generall into Hungarie.

Now the Christians after the Turkes ouerthrow at Sisek, taking respite for two moneths, began at last, though too late, to besiege the castle Petrinia, neere to Hraastowiz vpon Calapis, which the Turkes had fortified the yere before: for hearing by a Turk a spie (who came voluntary vnto them, and so at his pleasure went a waie) that the Deputie of Greece marched thither, though the Turkes in the Castle besieged were in great distresse, wanting pouder, & consulting to come to a parlie of surrendering the holde, they raised their siege and departed. When this fame of the Turkish warre, renewed and proclaimed in Constantinople and Buda, was bruited in Germanie, the yeerely pension which had not beene paide two yeeres together, was without delay, the first daie of August, carried from Vienna to Gamorrha. But presently newes came that Sinan Bassahau the Generall, marched into Hungary nere to Buda, & that the forces of the deputie of Greece which were alreadie come into Croatia, had not onelie raised the siege at Petrinia, but had also wonne Sisek, and had cruelly massacred and put to death all the garrison souldiers, among whome were some Germanes, and had throwen their carcases into the riuer Calapis, and that afterwards

### *The Warres betweene the*

wards passing ouer Sauus, euen to Sagabria, spoyl-  
ing & burning as they went, they had taken about  
fue thousand men, whome they made theyr mise-  
rable bond slaues, & that the siege of Sagabria was  
expected euerie houre. Therefore they thought it  
best to take some other course to withdrawe the e-  
nemie, and to vndertake a better courage of war-  
like defence. Therefore there went post to Prage  
Frances Nadastus, the noble Duke of Hungarie, &  
Deputie of Iaurin, Ferdinard Earle of Hardec, and  
diuerse others of Austria, Carniola, Carinthia, and  
other places, who did aggrauate the greatnesse of  
the danger by reason of the Turkes, & complained  
that vnlesse they had present aides, they shoulde of  
necessitie be constrained to yeeld vnto them. The  
Emperour therefore gaue commandement to mu-  
ster the Bohemians, Siluesians, Moracians, Austri-  
ans, and other of his hereditarie princes, for seruice  
on horseback and on foot, and to augment the gar-  
risons in the limitanie holds, and sent Embassadors  
to the electors of the Empire, for the holding of a  
parliament at Rauenspurg, for the vniting of the  
forces of the Empire, to with-holde the Turkish  
crueltie from Germanie, and from other partes of  
Christendome. He hired also great forces of horse  
and foote men against the next spring, because Bas-  
shaw Sinam hauing taken Wespria and Palatta,  
threatned that he would without faile march into  
Vienna.

Ferdinand Samaria, and George Andrew of  
Hof-

## *Christians and the Turkes.*

Hofkirchen were gouernors of Westpriu, and had a garrison of twelue thousand soldiers. Sinam Basfa laide siege to it the two and twentieth of September: he made three skonces vpon the high waies to Raba and Palatta, in the night he cast his trenches, and raised twelue barricados on them, and began to batter the wall with the Canon, and slue the master of the Ordenaunce of Westpriu with a shot. They did little that daie, and therefore the next daie they intrenched themselues neerer to the wall, and from sixe seuerall places so thundred vpon them, that almost no man could stand in safetie either on the wals or in the fortresses. Then after certaine assaults to scale the wall, they were at last repulsed with a large hail of the muskettiers. The next morning had no sooner giuen light to the fourth daye of the siege, but the Turkes fiercely renued the battrie, & hauing scaled the wals, they began there to aduance their colours, but our souldiers put them to the foile. Being so defeated, they threw balles of wilde fire on the gate, and on the wooden houses adioyning, and razed the wals neere to the gate, euen vnto the ground: and giuing fresh onsets against the gate and the castle, and other places, they so discouraged the gouernor and the souldiers, that being now desperate to defend the towne any longer, because there appeared no hope of succor from the gouernours of Raba and Pappa: the night following they secretly issued out of the citie, & sought to saue themselues by flight: but the Turkes percei-  
C uing



### *The Warres betweene the*

uing it, pursued them as they fled: many of them they slue, and tooke Ferdinand Samaria the gouernor himselfe, and some other prisoners.

There escaped to Pappa in safetie about fortie Germanes, and foure and fiftie Hungarians. On Saint Michaels euen the Turkes besieged Palatta, where two Hungarians that ranne awaie to them, are recorded to haue told them whence the castle might best bee battered. But whereas the Bashau hauing sent letters into the castle, wherein hee perswaded the garrison souldiers which were foure hundred to yeelde the Castle vnto him, sith it should be a bootlesse matter to make resistance, & promised them life and safe conduit if they would depart hauing voluntarily surrendred it, they had in deede safe conduite for one mile, but afterwards at a signe giuen, they were almost all murdered, so that of all, only foure & twentie escaped.

The thinges which followed had better successe. For when intelligence was giuen by the captiues and the spies which Bashau Sinam by reason of the winter nowe approaching, had disposed his armes to their winteringes, and that himselfe reuoked by Amurath, was gone poast to Constantino-ple, because the Persians and the Georgians had certaine newe complots in hand, Ferdinand Earle of Hardec, Generall of the armie of base Hungarie, ioyning to his, the Armies of Peter Husan gouernour of Pappa, and of Nadaustus Earle of Serin, and of Palsius, and other Captaines, marched to-  
wardes

### *Christians and the Turkes.*

wardes Albie royall, hauing some hope to get the suburbes thereof, and the house of the gouernor of the Citie, and the demaines. He therefore sent Husar Peter to the further side of the Citie, with commandement that at midnight he should assault the suburbes, at what time hee himselfe would giue a signe, that he also made an assault on the other side, that so they might more easily ouercome them, whome they did assaile in the suburbs, their minds and forces beeing so distract, and Husar tooke and burnt one of the suburbs, but the Turkes defending the Citie, our men thought best, beeing destitute both of victual & munition, to forsake it: and when as they had scarce retired two miles, the next daie word was brought, that the Turkes in great troups followed them, and were determined to set vpon them as they fled. Thereupon our men staie, pause vpon the point, marshall the battell, and heard the enemy to his teeth, fighting valiantly, and God striking amazement into the enemies heart, they turne the Ianizaries into flight, and obtain a noble victorie the four and twentieth of October, according to the olde stile. The Aga or Captaine of the Ianizaries being taken prisoner, reported that the Bassa of Buda dissuaded them from fight, but that at last he was constrained to go out to fight by the importunitie and threatens of the souldiers. It is thought that hee hauing receiued three woundes with musket shot, died afterwarde at Buda. There were in this skirmish besides the Bassa of Buda, the Sanzach

## *The Warres betweene the*

or gouernour of Albie-roiall, of Strigon, of Pestis, of Fiukirks, of Moach, of Fillek, of Newstair, of Zefchen, of Copau, of Zolnock, of Zegedin, &c. But I cannot tell whether anie of them were kilde or no. Ferdinand Earle of Hardec after this victorie achieved, returned to Raba in Iaurin.

In high Hungarie, Frederike Baron of Tieffenbach, by force wonne from the Turkes the castle of Zabacca, which they had fortified, where resting onely one daie, he brought his armie before Tillek a famous castle and towne, the seate of the Turkes Deputie, and two miles from the place aforesayd. There on the twelfth of Nouember he put to flight the Turkish armie, which was raised of the Countries adiacent, and came thether to raise the siege. The next daie they raised their rampires agaynst the towne, and began to batter it, but the Turkes themselves burnt that, and abandoning the base skonce, the garrison souldiers about eight hundred betooke themselves to the gard of the high castle alone, but at last with condition of their liues, they yeelded it by composition. The fame of this surrender, caused the Turkes which held the castles of Diun and Hamaske neere thereto, to forsake theyr holdes, and vnassalted to flie awaie. Then was the armie brought before the towne and castle of Zetchen another holde of the Sangiachag, and wonne it with certaine of her castles adioyning, of Holloc, Samos, and Plauesteine: which the garrisons willingly forsaking lefte, to defend themselves agaynst  
the



### *Christians and Turkes.*

the approaching enimie. Towardes the ende of the moneth, Nogard (so they commonly call it) and Sangiacaf, a famous towne became ours, and certaine Turkes of Albie-roiall bringing a new Deputy into the castle of Palatte newly surprised, were in December by Huzar Peter valiantly put to the worse. But sith the time of the yeere was so vnfit, & the continuall raine made the waies so deepe, that their ordinance could not cōueniently be haled frō place to place, and that the armye could not indure to lie incampedanie longer, they were on both sides inforced to go to their wintering places. In the meane time Sinam the Bassa of Vefirium was earnestly expected at Buda, but he beeing gone to Constantinople, the deputy of Greece is recorded to haue come to Buda at last with a certaine power not of greatest importance.

FINIS.